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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1869. NO. 41.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. M. Snodgrass Only Now at the Corner of Federal and Robinson Streets, Allegheny.

With the finest stock of pure drugs, new chemicals, perfumery, pomades, soaps, cosmetics and toilet goods of every description; also, the finest quality of sponges, bath and hair brushes, towels, etc., all bought together with the very best brands of medicinal liquors. All goods as represented, and at the lowest prices. Don't forget the place, R. M. Snodgrass's new store, Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny.

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. MWF

Actual Trial Tells the True Story.

After more than six years of severe and constant use of Keeler's Railroad Track Scales, and his Coal Chute Quick Scales, at my coal works on the Connellsville road, and also a like trial of his Wagon Scales, at my coal yards in Pittsburgh, and after using and carefully examining nearly all other kinds, I am fully satisfied that, all things considered, the Keeler Scales are the best I have ever tried. His Quick Weigher is a perfect marvel of speed and convenience, and all have proved to be very accurate and durable. THOS. MOORE.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1869.

Office for the Scales, 58 Wood street.

None but the Genuine.

For drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, go to Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. He sells none but genuine preparations and disposes of such at prices which defy successful competition.

Carriages for Parties.

Opera, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at J. & W. Burns's Bazaar livery and sale stables, 149 Grant street, near Sixth avenue.

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

Ballou & Adams,

Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 109 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at R. M. McClurkin & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Pension Commissioner.

A New York Correspondent Assaulted by a Lobbyist—Difference Between Assessments and Collections of Internal Revenue—The Public Debt Statement—Report of Supervising Architect Mullett—No Recommendation for a New Custom House at Pittsburgh—Reorganization of the Revenue Marine and Marine Hospital Service—Condition of the Pacific Railroads--Gold Sales to be Continued.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1869.

Assault on a Correspondent.

A cowarkly attack was made yesterday upon Mr. Cromise, chief correspondent of the New York *Times*, in the streets of this city, by a man named Marston, who passes himself as the husband of one of the most notorious female lobbyists of Washington, known here as "Comanche." Cromise received a severe cut on the bill for the payment of the iron-clad by that name. This man entered the *Times* office, and struck Mr. Cromise on the head without notice. Mr. Cromise seized him and soon put an end to his rowdyism. He slunk out of the office, went immediately to the depot, and left the city. He sends back from New York the indirect boast that if his projects are further interfered with there will be more of this horse whipping to do. There would have been a good deal more done before he left for New York if he could have been found.

Internal Revenue Assessments and Collections.

A table has been prepared at the Internal Revenue office, showing the difference between the actual collections and assessments. The assessment for all the States and territories was in round numbers $138,000,000, and the collections reached $178,450,000. In Illinois the collections were less by $1,000,000; Indiana, $400,000; Iowa, $2,000; Kansas, $200,000; Pennsylvania, $700,000; Tennessee, $200,000; Wisconsin, $60,000; Missouri, $1,000,000.

The Pension Report

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that during the year there were added to the number of pensioners of all classes 28,196; dropped for various causes 4,876; on rolls June 30, 1869, 187,264. The yearly amount of pensions added to rolls was as follows: army invalids, $632,912 60; army widows, orphans and dependent relations, $2,391,831 32; navy invalids, $36,846 56; navy widows, orphans and dependent relations, $82,238. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes; including the expense of disbursements, was $3,422,884 08, an excess as compared with the preceding year of $411,902 09, which will during the current year probably be increased to $500,000. The last revolutionary soldier on the rolls died in April. The only surviving representative of widows of the revolution on the rolls who married prior to the close of the war is Nancy Serena, of Pittsburg. Of the widows of the revolutionary war married after 1783 and before 1794, there are fifty-four surviving. Of those married prior to 1800 and subsequent to 1794, thirty-eight, and since 1800 seven hundred and ninety-five, making a total of eight hundred and eighty-seven revolutionary widows whose names are now on the rolls, one less than last year.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1869.

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement, which will be ready to-morrow, will show a reduction for October of over seven million dollars. The following table gives the principal items of the statement:

LIABILITIES	
Increase in coin interest	$ 9,811,183 25
Increase in fractional currency	4,934,143 88
Increase in gold certificates	4,218,900 00
Decrease in three per cents	2,933,362 50
Increase in matured debt	187,491 00
Decrease in demand notes	1,385 00
Net increase in liabilities	$ 15,044,888 17
ASSETS.	
Increase in coin	$ 8,190,052 88
Increase in currency	689,291 12
Increase in sinking fund	2,134,842 92
Increase in special bond purchase	11,394,584 00
Net increase in assets	22,408,770 95
Net decrease for the month	7,363,882 78
Total decrease since March 1st	64,332,070 65
Coin balance in Treasury	116,994,711 69
Less gold certificates	25,875,300 00
Net gold balance	88,293,196 69
Currency balance	7,218,397 24
Net cash in Treasury	95,511,488 93

Report of Supervising Architect.

The annual report of Supervising Architect Mullett is finished. It will show continued good results from the system of day's work, which has almost entirely superceded the old method by contracts. There is no recommendation for a new custom house building at Pittsburgh as in the last report. A new custom house will be recommended at Erie, Pa.; for Cincinnati the necessity for a new building is set forth, and the erection of one to contain the postoffice, custom house, United States Courts and offices, and internal revenue offices is strongly urged. The present buildings at St. Louis are condemned as wholly inadequate, and proper buildings are also urged there.

Reorganization.

Secretary Boutwell has taken hold of the reorganization of the revenue marine in earnest. He has ordered the office at Baltimore, so long held by Capt. John McGowan, to be broken up, and has called upon the Board now in session here for a full report on the whole matter and plan for complete reorganization. At the hands of this Board the tug boat and sailing cutter system will probably meet with little favor.

The entire reorganization of the marine hospital service is in contemplation at the Treasury Department. At the request of Secretary Boutwell, Dr. Billings has been detailed from the surgeon General's office to inspect the hospitals and prepare a plan for putting them in the most efficient condition.

The Pacific Railroads.

The special commission on Pacific railroads, which has been in session here during the past week, will lay its report before Secretary Cox in the morning. The investigation made was of the most minute character, as is shown by the fact that all the timbers of the bridges were measured, and the strain on all the iron rods of these structures estimated. In the matter of ballast, three of the commission constantly took notes on the point on every mile of road. The report of the condition of the bridges over the whole line is of a very favorable character, and for ordinary traffic and present use all the bridges and trestles are regarded as safe. The great bridge over American river and bottoms near Sacramento needs some strengthening only, and in fact the Central Company was putting them in when the Commissioners returned. The trestle over Devil's Gate, which was so trying to certain weak nerves last summer, has been replaced by a substantial bridge of approved construction. The great Dale creek bridge at Sherman is commended in strong terms. As to cifverts there are more than needed, and quite a number will be filled up, (the companies not knowing the amount of rain fall had made excessive allowance) now that those really needed are known. Timber is being replaced with stone, and good stone is being put in the abutments in place of the material first used on account of its proximity. The red stone found in Weber and Echo canons has proved of excellent quality. Ties were carefully examined. The cotton wood ties have been replaced by hard pine in many places, and 400,000 of the latter class are at Laramie, having been floated down the river from the Black Hills ready to be put in the places of the old ties. The rapid change of all the cotton wood for this red pine is recommended, and this pine is held to be as near the requirement of the letter of the law as the company can find. The grades on both roads are within the limits of the law. Only on the Sierra section of the Central do either grades or curves reach the maximum allowed. On the Union road there are no grades above ninety feet. In the matter of ballasting, as stated, the figures were taken by three of the commission on each mile. As a result a large proportion of both roads were found to be well ballasted, and some of it is of the best possible character. Estimates are presented for completing cottonwood ties and completion of ballasting; also, for widening embankments which were found to be needed at a number of points. As to equipment the commission agrees that there is an abundance, and in fact, an excess of this in some particulars. On each road water stations are plenty. The Commissioners express the opinion that the officers of both roads are working in good faith to bring the roads to the best possible condition as soon as possible. The figures fixed upon as the needed outlay to fully complete the road within the intent of the law cannot be ascertained. The last management of the Union Railroad does not receive favorable notice, but the present is regarded as conducting affairs in good faith. While the report as a whole is very favorable to the roads, it is also very exacting in specifications of what needs yet to be done.

Gold Sales to be Continued.

It is expected that Secretary Boutwell will issue an order in the morning for the continuance of sales of gold and purchase of bonds through November.

WASHINGTON, October 30.

PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

First Lieutenant Wm. D. O'Toole has been detached as Professor of Military Science at Missouri State University.

VISITORS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

There was a large number of visitors at the White House to-day, the majority merely to pay their respects to the President.

APPOINTMENT.

C. D. Smith has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Paducah.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

General Belknap enters upon the duties of Secretary of War Monday.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week $1,210,400; shipments, $1,323,000; amount redeemed, $421,100.

WITHOUT THE SEAL.

Treasurer Spinner this morning received for redemption a twenty-five cent note of the new issue, which has the appearance of having been in circulation some months, but does not bear the red seal upon its face fixed by the department. The note is upon genuine paper, and printed from genuine plates.

CORBIN.

It is ascertained on thoroughly reliable authority that the President and Mrs. Grant have ceased all social connections with their relative, Mr. A. R. Corbin, of New York. Their reason for this is evidently his duplicity in connecting them with the New York gold conspiracy. It is also ascertained that when the President sold his house to General Sherman he gave his wife twenty thousand dollars out of the proceeds, which she forthwith transferred to Corbin, he then being on a bridal trip, to be put in New York real estate. This is the only money ever given to him by any of the President's family, and it is not probable that he used it for the purpose of conveying to Fisk & Gould the impression that he was the broker of the Grant family. It is certain that he did carry such an impression to them, and that they wrongfully influenced Grant to their operations. The sale of gold finally dispelled it, and closed Corbin in all the hideous duplicity of his character.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

The officers of the army on duty in this city, will assemble at the War Department to-day morning, in uniform, to pay their respects to the new Secretary of War.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORT.

The report of the commissioners appointed to examine the Union and Central Pacific Railroads in California, will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior Monday.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

The committee appointed by ex-President Fillmore, to wait upon President Grant and thank him on behalf of the late Louisville Commercial Convention for his telegram indorsing its object, will be received to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1869.

REUNION OF THE PRESS CLUB.

The first reunion of members of the New York Press Club came off at the Astor House this evening. Captain John H. Howell, agent of the New York State Agricultural Society, presided. The proceedings were quite informal, but so thoroughly pleasant and enjoyable, and the intellectual feast so full, that it was agreed to continue the gathering in future at the Astor.

GEN. CARY IN GOOD COMPANY.

Gen. Cary, with Bishop Quigley and other clergymen, left for Europe to-day.

COUNTERFEITER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Samuel Hopper has been held for trial for selling a hundred dollar counterfeit treasury note.

REGISTRY FRAUDS.

The re have been several arrests of persons for registering their names as voters at more than one polling place.

THE CASE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER BUTTERWORTH.

Obtained fresh interest to-day by the arrival from Washington of Solicitor Banfield. There is a rumor that the Treasurer's office has been offered to Gen. Burnside.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

John Bismara, a soldier, was to-day found guilty of forging paymaster's checks and remanded for sentence.

THE DALMATIAN INSURRECTION.

Private letters from Europe show that the trouble in Dalmatia will prove to be of a serious nature. Preparations are determined upon accomplishing their independence of Austria, which power will use her utmost endeavors to prevent any further loss of territory. It is rumored Russia is covertly assisting the Dalmatians in order to weaken Austria.

FIRE.

A fire at No. 160 Duane street, to-night, occasioned a loss of $15,000 to the St. Charles restaurant and Edward Stone, dealer in worsted goods; insured.

REGISTER OF VOTERS.

The returns from the wards are incomplete, but indicate a total registry of nearly 145,000.

New York, October 31, 1869.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, the planing and moulding mill owned by Ogden & Carpenter, on East Forty-third street, below First avenue, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. The loss of Ogden & Carpenter is estimated at $50,000; insured for $15,000, John McKendrick, wood turner, who occupied a portion of the building, loss $5,000; no insurance. Seymour & Underfield, cabinet makers, who occupied one floor, lost $15,000; no insurance. The fire spread to the offices and stables of Ward, Merion & Co., firm and stone yard adjoining. Their loss is $10,000; insurance unknown.

CLOSE OF THE INSTITUTE FAIR.

The American Institute fair was closed last night with an address by Horace Greeley, and reading the list of awards. The fair has been very successful.

SALES OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to give public notice that the sale of gold and purchase of bonds will be continued without change during the month of November.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Sleeping Car Tumbled Over an Embankment—Several Persons Injured.

OSWEGO, October 30.—A sleeping car attached to the express train on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, due here at eight o'clock this morning, was thrown from an embankment about this side of Fulton, by a broken rail.

H. H. Von Vanslick, of New York, had his right collar bone broken, and sustained scalp wounds. John Van Waggoner, conductor, was seriously injured internally. O. Coydon, of this city, was slightly injured, and a lady, name unknown, also slightly injured. The wounded were brought to this place. It is thought none are fatally wounded. The car was damaged considerably.

CUBA.

Operations in the Central Department.

HAVANA, October 30.—Intelligence from the Central Department is to the effect that a body of insurgents, while operating on the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara railroad, obstructed the track in such a manner as to cause a freight train to be run off. They then carried away the freight into the interior and burned a bridge, thus cutting off communication between the two cities.

The United States flagship Powhattan, Admiral Pour, commanding, has arrived.

GEN. PARKER, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will, in his forthcoming report, take ground against the system of making treaties with Indian tribes, and will advocate the adoption of a plan somewhat similar to the one in use in Canada. During the past year there has been a marked improvement in the general condition of the Indians; fewer depredations have been committed under the humane policy pursued, and more readiness manifested than formerly to engage in agricultural pursuits. In regard to the Indian Peace Commission, but three out of the ten members appointed have made any visit to the Indian country.

THE RIVER SLAUGHTER.

Over Two Hundred Lives Lost.

Statements of the Officers of the Stonewall.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—The *Republican* has received a dispatch from Captain Taylor, one of the committee that left here last night for the wreck of the Stonewall, which says: No bodies were found to-day. The names of those buried yesterday were unknown. Several persons were picked up below here yesterday alive, but I have not been able to learn their names. The wreck is still burning. The freight in the hold is uninjured, but is being stolen with rapidity. If the Board of Underwriters had sent a tug down $50,000 worth of property could have been saved. Whisky, pork and flour is going in every direction. The safe of the boat has been taken out, and is in the hands of Judge Henderson, Justice of the Peace. Capt. Scott, the first clerk Elbert, and Capt. Dowty, of New Orleans, are surely lost.

The friends and relatives of the lost by the Stonewall disaster are arriving on Neely's Landing. No bodies have yet risen to the surface of the river. Eight sets of grappling irons have been put in operation, but with what result is not known. Explorations along the river bank for the bodies have been made, but at last accounts no additional bodies had been found.

From the St. Louis papers of Friday we gather the following particulars of the late steamer Stonewall disaster:

The Stonewall, Thomas Scott, Captain, left the wharf near the foot of Elm street, at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, with all her passengers on board, and steamed over to the East St. Louis elevator, where it received a large quantity of freight. It started on the trip which was to prove so disastrous at three o'clock on Wednesday morning.

ITS HUMAN FREIGHT.

As near as can now be estimated, there were aboard of the boat the following persons:

Cabin passengers	35
Deck passengers	165
Officers	17
Deck crew	40
Cabin crew	20
Total	275

Among the cabin passengers were Mrs. Greig, whose husband is supposed to be mate on the ill-fated Miss Clara; four children, names unknown; Capt. John W. Doty, of New Orleans, a steamboatman interested in the New Orleans and Red river trade, who had been in St. Louis nearly a week on business; Mr. Brennan, David Schultz and R. A. Phelps, a planter from Shreveport, Louisiana. These were, it is believed, only about three ladies among the cabin passengers. There were twelve children with their parents.

In the deck crew there were twenty roustabouts, colored, and eight firemen. The deck passengers consisted of a gang of Irish laborers who were going to work on Southern railroads. There were a number of Germans and some Dagos or French peddlers.

Mr. Phelps, of Shreveport, Texas, makes the following statement:

About half-past six yesterday evening I was sitting in the hallway of the boat—most of the passengers being at supper—reading Field's Papers, when I heard the alarm of fire from below. At first I paid no heed to it, supposing the deck passengers who were, perhaps, lolly-ing about after their supper, had given the alarm by way of fire, and that a man to be at the step leading to the hurricane roof, and going up from it to the pilot house, to ascertain if there was an alrm of fire from below. Some one responded from the pilot house, as I heard intimating, we know it. Then I went to the door of the gangway of the boat and asked the Captain, Thomas W. Scott, coming from his room. I gave him the same information, and he said "Is there fire?" I said I did not know, but went to my room, No. 21, met the ladies from that cabin going forward. I took my valise and satchel and started out at the side door, on the right hand side as the guard, thinking the fire was aft. When I came out I saw a dense cloud of smoke at the pantry. I ran along the guard forward, and passed Mr. Tilwell, who was the second clerk, say to some excited person who was making a commotion, "Keep cool, it will be saved." I then passed to the guard forward on the left hand side, and then first saw at what distance the boat was from the shore. I went to then aground, and the outside engine was working. It was then about 150 yards from land. I walled on the deck below. Then I looked around me for some means of safety, and I discovered a life-preserver lying on the deck near me. I secured it around me, and, in the midst of excitement and forgotten. I pulled off my coat and boots and put on and fastened the life-preserver, and made my way forward, to jump overboard, wishing to avoid the crowd and the fire. I got to the guard forward, and jumping overboard. I jumped clear of everything, and struck out for the shore. I reached the shore in safety, and on looking for that if any of the people upon shore would have perished. I understood there were about fifty or fifty-five souls on board, and when we left there were about thirty saved.

Elisha P. Watson, carpenter of the Stonewall, makes the following statement:

The first I knew of the fire was thus: The officers, including myself, had just sat down to supper, and we heard one of the negroes call out "Fire, fire, fire!" The second mate said, "If that d—d nigger doesn't stop hollering I'll kill the son of a gun." I left the table agitated, as a negro had given a false alarm of fire a short time before. A second or two after this there was a general commotion, mingled with a sound of excitement and confusion, and every one at the table knew that a conflagration that peril existed. We all jumped up from our chairs and scattered. I ran for the hurricane roof, and descended amid a wild stream of passengers, officers and crew—one madly rushing, struggling, shrieking and crying for the pilot, by a common desire, and only desire—to escape from a horrible death by the Mississippi steamer. I saw the fire—we all could see it—getting headway in the stern of the boat, and had seen it before on other boats, and as all had read of it. I knew what it was. I saw that the wind from the South, blowing the flames rapidly from room to room and from stanchion to deck. All were panic-stricken. The men who promptly rounded the boat to, and ran her up on a gravel bar, did their best to save life. This bar or jump is near Tea Table, and just before the place was reached, the fire was now making dreadful quick headway, the wind blowing through the boat from the stern. The stage plank protected where the guard about fifteen feet. I tried to get others to help me throw it overboard, but my appeals or attention was made to my request.

I couldn't get 'em near to any thing; they were panic-struck and paralyzed, and fearing and struggling and running over one another. I was tumbled over, and I got up and was borne on 'til I hardly felt any breath in my body; I got up as soon as possible, and the crowd and hurry cost I had put on previously, ran along the stage, as I thought that the only chance for my life, and jumped into the river; the water was deep and I couldn't swim, but I got hold of what seemed to me to be a bundle of clothes; the boat was about two hundred yards from the bank at the time. I was in the water a long time and I was trying to get there as quickly as possible; the water was almost alive with people, mules and horses; the mules were loose previously on deck, and some one I suppose cut the halters off, and the animals would drove them overboard. The bundle of clothes I struck didn't support me well, and I went for a ladder. Grasping the ladder as I neared it, he kept turning it round and round, until I thought I would die, and I called to him, "For God's sake don't keep turning the ladder, and we'll both get ashore!" He then threw me out of his wife, for he kept turning the ladder. I fell off and went down, and then made a third bale of hay, and got on it. The band burst and the hay broke to pieces. I then got on a board under each arm, and by this means, and a good deal of kicking up of my heels, got to the bank. I was about fifty yards from it to stand, and a kind farmer came along and helped me to his house close by, where I received much attention. While I was in the water I saw a woman drown right alongside of me; she could not help herself. She was an Irish woman, and had been a passenger on the deck. The shrieks and cries of the people drowning, or about to go under, were heart-rending, and made me almost crazy. One of the most terrible sights I ever saw was a drowning child. It came floating past me, but I saw only the little hands and wrists raised, and I thought her last and shuddered at the sight. Another sight I saw: Her lips, head, body, so soon to be cold and lifeless, were floating, sinking beneath the rushing waters. When I was struggling toward the shore, I overtook Vandervoot, one of the "strikers." He was saved, and we both got off the Belle Memphis at Grand Tower. I believe the officers and cabin crew numbered about sixty-five, and roustabouts and firemen fifty. Charles Wilson, deck hand, was saved; another deck hand I know of, but forgot his name, John Bernehy, a deck hand, I think, is lost. I heard Captain Fulkerson, the pilot, say the last he saw of Captain Thomas Scott, commander of the boat, and Captain J. C. Doty, of New Orleans, they were together on the boiler deck. Captain Scott had a ladder, the same I saw the negro drowned from.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New England Type Foundry, at Boston, was damaged $9,000 by fire Saturday morning.

James R. Bruce, one of the editors of the Nashville *Union and American*, fell down a flight of stairs Saturday morning, badly shattering an arm and otherwise injuring himself.

The wholesale liquor dealers of California have formed an association, and assembled with similar bodies in the eastern States for the enactment of laws to compel distillers to pay the whole tax on distilled spirits.

The officers of the steamer Thompson Dean report that the wreck of the Stonewall is still burning. They bring no additional particulars in regard to the lost.

At Albany, the county seat of Clinton county, Kentucky, adjoining the Tennessee line, a negro shot and killed Wm. Story with a sound of excitement and confusion, and every available man in the town commanded that peril existed. We all jumped up from our chairs and scattered. In the confusion the negro and descended amid a wild stream of passengers, officers and crew—one madly rushing, struggling, shrieking and crying for the pilot, by a common desire, and only desire—to escape from a horrible death by the Mississippi steamer. I saw the fire—we all could see it—getting headway in the stern of the boat, and had seen it before on other boats, and as all had read of it. I knew what it was. I saw that the wind from the South, blowing the flames rapidly from room to room and from stanchion to deck. All were panic-stricken. The men who promptly rounded the boat to, and ran her up on a gravel bar, did their best to save life. This bar or jump is near Tea Table, and just before the place was reached, the fire was now making dreadful quick headway, the wind blowing through the boat from the stern. The stage plank protected where the guard about fifteen feet. I tried to get others to help me throw it overboard, but my appeals or attention was made to my request.

I couldn't get 'em near to any thing; they were panic-struck and paralyzed and fearing and struggling and running over one another. I was tumbled over, and I got up and was borne on 'til I hardly felt any breath in my body; I got up as soon as possible, and the crowd and hurry cost I had put on previously, ran along the stage, as I thought that the only chance for my life, and jumped into the river; the water was deep and I couldn't swim, but I got hold of what seemed to me to be a bundle of clothes; the boat was about two hundred yards from the bank at the time. I was in the water a long time and I was trying to get there as quickly as possible; the water was almost alive with people, mules and horses; the mules were loose previously on deck, and some one I suppose cut the halters off, and the animals would drove them overboard. The bundle of clothes I struck didn't support me well, and I went for a ladder. Grasping the ladder as he

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

RETURNS from Thursday's election in West Virginia come in slowly, but enough is known to warrant the belief that in the Senate and House of Delegates the Republicans will have a majority. The liberal or "let up" Republicans have returned a number of members, and the Democracy have made some gains in both the Senate and House. There was a small vote polled throughout the State.

THERE is a well-founded belief that Gen. McMAHON will go back to Paraguay as our Minister. It appears he was recalled by Mr. WASHBURN, during the few days Mr. W. occupied the State Department, on personal grounds; and as this fact comes to light, together with the course of Gen. McMAHON during his residence in Paraguay, the belief grows general that he has not been justly treated. Gen. GRANT is talked of as desirous to remedy any wrong that has been done Gen. McMAHON.

ABOUT LICENSES.

The result of the recent election for County Commissioner has set a good many people to thinking on the license question who heretofore have given the subject but little thought. It is evident that something must be done, and various suggestions are being made and discussed. The proposition to change the law so as to remove the power of granting licenses from the Commissioners, and vest it in a Court, has met with some favor, but the evils and abuses of which the people complain do not result from the law itself, but from its improper administration. When the Court of Quarter Sessions had the power of granting licenses, the system did not work satisfactorily, and a change was made pursuant to what seemed to be a public necessity. The Court had not the time to devote to the hearing of applications, which was necessary to guard against granting too many licenses, and to prevent improper persons from selling liquors. The judges also felt unable to confirm a duty which they felt unable to discharge so as to meet the full requirements of the law, and the change was accordingly made. The legitimate business of the court required all its time, and it was deemed best to give the power of granting licenses into the hands of those who had ample time to hear all applications and remonstrances, and administer the law in the interest of the public. There has been too much tampering with the license laws already, and we fear that any attempt to change them now would result disadvantageously. The guards thrown around the present license system are about as effective as temperance men can hope to secure, and it only remains to have the law honestly and faithfully enforced. The people seem determined to compel a more rigid application of the law, and the Commissioners doubtless understand the public sentiment by this time. We are opposed to any change in the law, because, if properly executed, it can be made to give all the protection which the public demand against the abuses of the liquor traffic. Under this law, the licenses in Pittsburgh, which aggregate five hundred, might be reduced to fifty or less; and under its stringent provisions, any tavern keeper who sells liquor on Sunday, to minors, or to habitual drunkards, may have his license revoked, and may ever after bedebarred from selling. The law, if enforced in its letter and spirit, would not only diminish the number of drinking houses, but put every tavern keeper on his best behavior, and give the public no occasion to complain. The change is suggested under the supposition that better men can be had in the persons of those learned in the law, or that the Governor can appoint a more trustworthy or competent person than the people can select by ballot. These propositions made in the face of past experience. We have had the license business in the hands of the judiciary, and also in the hands of appointees, and with results so unsatisfactory that the choice of officers was placed directly in the hands of the people. We are not prepared to admit that the people cannot select the right kind of men for the discharge of duties so important, and so greatly affecting the public welfare. We are content to await the results of an enlightened public sentiment, believing that in due time the people will apply the proper remedies for existing wrongs. It will behoove the Commissioners to meet the public expectation in this regard, by making a determined effort to enforce every provision of the law. If they do this there will be no necessity for a new law or a new set of officers.

THE New York *Sun* says by enormous taxes millions of capital is driven away. Many capitalists escape by living in New Jersey and Connecticut. It doubtless is the wisest thing a city can do to prevent the natural advantages to counter-balance with extraordinary taxes as little as possible. Business should be left perfectly free. In more than one instance to our knowledge has capital seeking business investment been driven away from Pittsburgh by the business tax which is imposed here. It is not so much the amount as the principle which constitutes the objection. "I will not set up business," said an eastern capitalist lately, looking out for a place for establishing himself in a new and thrifty branch of manufactures, "where a tax of this description is tolerated. I don't know at what moment it will become onerous at the hands of unjust or unscrupulous men." And he pushed on to one of the thriving young cities in Ohio.

PROFESSOR James, State Geologist, has given an opinion concerning the wonder discovered at Cardiff, Onondaga county. He writes:

There can be but one opinion about it. I think it is a statue cut in gypsum and intended to represent a human form of colossal size in a recumbent posture. As to its source or origin I cannot conjecture. It is worn and dissolved by water in a degree that indicates long inhumation, and it was covered by an alluvial deposit of three feet or more in depth. The sculpture is of a high order and very different from those of Central America.

So the mystery is deeper that ever, Who produced this "sculpture of high order," is a question for the curious, and may bear directly on the other question: what race preceded the present one on this continent?

SOME boys in Cincinnati stole the bowels of a hand organ which belonged to a minstrel who was stone deaf. The next morning he took his place and ground away as gaily as ever, producing, of course, much merriment. The by-passers appeared to like the sentiment, and contributed so liberally that the troubadour divined that something must be wrong. Investigation disclosed his loss, but the unexpected peculiarity never with which his outbreak of silence was received inclines him to let the intestines of the liming go and run the shell for awhile.

The fellow would make an excellent grinder of a party "organ." His indifference to all else if he only thrives, admirably qualifies him. He would speedily distinguish himself and become a famous specimen of the species.

THE new constitution of New York, if adopted to-morrow, forbids the Legislature either to audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, or to pass any special law in relation thereto. Money can be appropriated for the payment of *only such claims* as shall have been audited and allowed *according to law*. This wise provision of the new constitution aims to lend of the heedless and cormorants who always hang about the Legislature with some special claim or indemnity against the State.

EVICTIONS in Wales for political causes are creating a great deal of excitement in Great Britain. Brutal landlords having engaged a monopoly of this sort of oppression. Landlords are evicting the best class of tenants because of the action of the latter at the parliamentary elections. This is one of the evils inseparable from the land laws of the United Kingdom.

WE conclude after all that Mr. Beecher does not know French, and that we were right in saying so, for the *Independent* says the conversation between him and Father Hyacinthe was carried on through an interpreter. The editor of the *Independent*, who was present, is a good witness—if the matter is of any consequence.

ACCOUNTS from the city of Mexico state that the most extensive preparations were making to give Mr. Seward a right royal reception. Sumptuous banquets and brilliant soirees were being arranged for, and the veteran statesman would reap a reward for his steadfast adherence to Mexico when she most needed friends.

THE latest figures on the cotton crop, place it at three millions of bales This at the moderate average of twenty-five cents a pound, is equal to three hundred millions of dollars—a splendid exemplification of Southern reconstruction on a cash basis.

HON. RICHARD YATES, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, and a prominent Democrat, has declared in favor of the Metropolitan police measure for that city. The present police force of Philadelphia is anything but what it should be.

THERE is to be a national convention of real estate dealers in Cleveland, on Tuesday, November 2d. The call for the convention has been indorsed by over forty firms in fourteen different cities.

JENNY JUNE'S report of the New York and Paris Fashions will be found on the third page of this issue. From it those interested in such matters will learn about all that will be useful to know in that department of life.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT has so far recovered from his Chinese illness that he will leave for the East to-morrow.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The Elections for State Officers and Legislators this Week.

This week important elections will be held in a number of Northern States, and later in the month, in the unreconstructed States of Texas and Mississippi. No Congressmen are to be chosen save in the last mentioned States. Although the elections are of local interest, yet they will have very little influence on national politics.

On Tuesday, New York votes for State officers, (except Governor and Lieutenant Governor,) members of the Legislature, and on the adoption of the new Constitution. The elections of the Democratic State ticket is looked for, and seems to be conceded by some of the Republican journals, although a vigorous effort is making to secure the success of Mr. Horace Greeley, candidate for Controller. The greatest interest in regard to the New York election attaches to the Legislature, and both parties are doing their best to carry the two Houses. We judge the Republicans will maintain their ascendancy. In voting on the new Constitution, the electors can vote for or against the document as a whole, or vote separately on the judiciary, suffrage and assessment articles.

Illinois votes on Tuesday for delegates to a State Constitutional Convention. There is very little partizan excitement over the election, and in some counties both parties are uniting on the election of gentlemen pledged to retrenchment and reform. This is the case in Chicago, where a citizens' ticket is in the field in opposition to the regular Republican nominations.

Massachusetts elects State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday. There are three tickets in the field for State officers, including one nominated by the Labor Reform party. There is no doubt the Republicans will carry the State, but not by so large a majority as usual, owing to the introduction of the temperance and labor questions into the canvass.

Wisconsin and Minnesota vote for State officers on Tuesday, the contest in the latter State being complicated by the running of a third or Temperance ticket. The Temperance party has raised a free trade as a principle, and make it a plank in their prohibitory platform. We see no reason to doubt the success of the Republicans in both States.

New Jersey elects a State Legislature, and Maryland a Legislature and State officers on Tuesday. We presume the Democrats will carry both the State and Legislature, but will make large gains in the Legislature of New Jersey. New Hampshire votes on the ninth, upon the question of a constitutional amendment authorizing a State constabulary.

Mississippi and Texas vote on the reconstruction question, as applied to these States, on the thirtieth of November.

Death of Colonel Drake, of Petroleum Fame.

Col. E. L. Drake, the original discoverer of petroleum, died last week in a Connecticut poor house! The Titusville *Herald* says: "The fact that he has been greatly impoverished for several years past was known to some of the older citizens of that place, who had occasionally relieved his wants by public subscription. A year ago, learning that his family was in a state of extreme destitution, we urged that a sum or money be raised by public subscription as a testimonial to his distinguished achievement as the pioneer oil miner in this country. But the proverb that "what is everybody's business is nobody's," was verified in the fact that while many of our citizens would have subscribed generously to that object, the proposition fell stillborn for lack of some person to give it practical form. About a mile below Titusville the first oil well derrick that was ever built, in this or any other country, is still to be seen. It is sad to reflect that the man who first bored for oil, and by his pluck and perseverance, notonly flooded a community with sudden riches, but increased the wealth of the world, died as a common pauper." A proposition has been made to raise a monument to his memory, but the erection of the most suitable monument would be a homestead for the bereaved family.

THE New York papers—the "great dailies"—are just now discussing the question of circulation. The returns made to the revenue department, it is alleged, do not show the real facts, because the *World* puts itself at the head of all the papers, in point of circulation, by doctoring its returns, or, in other words, paying a tax to which it was not liable, for the sake of the glory. This is one of the *World's* manœuvres, and it willingly pays the extra tax for the sake of the reputation it gains thereby, as having the largest circulation in the metropolis. The other papers are dissatisfied with the fraud, and invite the *World* to a fair test of its business. The *Herald* of Saturday publishes what purports to be the circulation of the different daily papers on Saturday, October 23d, and in this list the *World* appears as fifth, with a daily circulation of only 12,780—of course the *Herald* heads the list, with nearly a hundred thousand.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* pronounces the *Somerset* horror on the Mississippi river the result of criminal carelessness." In the first place, the boat was loaded in gross violation of the law. In the next place, the fire was common stuff, and not "Greek fire," as has been said. The boat was but one yawl, and in other respects not the usual or required provision for safety. Says the *Courier-Journal*: "This is an occurrance which cannot be attributed to a Providence. There can be no doubt that it was wholly a human affair, and it is peculiarly one of those occurrences in which it cannot be said that there is nobody to blame. Somebody must answer for this terrible crime; somebody has swept over two hundred souls into eternity with little more than a moment's warning."

WE record the following instances of noble appreciation of the uses of wealth, in the belief that the child is born who will witness something of the kind among ourselves. This may be regarded as an extraordinary act of confidence, but doubters have always existed, and have frequently been put to shame for having so little faith. Here is the recorded generosity to which we allude, and we print it, we repeat, in the hope and belief that we shall be called upon to make a similar announcement nearer home: "The widow of E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, has donated the handsome sum of $30,000 to Princeton College, to endow that institution with a mathematical professorship. An unknown donor has contributed the same amount."

THE failure of the Hornet, Lillian and other Cuban ventures has created a feeling against the Junta, in New York. They are charged with mismanagement, and the demand for a change to an able man, with comprehensive powers is urged. The recent failures appear to have been caused by mutiny and treachery among those to whom the ventures were entrusted, at least the *Hornet* and *Lillian* were sacrificed in this way. Meanwhile the ranks of the gallant Cubans are constantly filling up, but the accessions are in New York where the more timid prefer to remain and assist in managing affairs.

THE remark of General Sherman, that to whatever city or place the National Capital is removed, that city or place must surrender its entire jurisdiction and independence to the Federal Government, is not pleasant to St. Louis, but may be to some undeveloped scheme of land speculation for building up a new city, and the usual adjuncts of gambling houses, etc., sort, with the Capital in the prospective. Corner lots in the future Capital would certainly be a taking idea, and nothing more probable than that some such speculation should spring from General Sherman's suggestion.

WITH the Corbins and the Denis playing their pranks, it is evident that the President's greatest affliction since he came into office is too much brother-in-law. Dent is an ambitious office-seeker, and Corbin a scamp of the grey-haired, monumental type. Grant, in having cut loose from them both, they are not likely to trouble him in the future. If there are any more brothers-in-law to take a hint the admonition will be useful to them.

Mound Builders in the Rocky Mountains.

The evidence of existence of the Mound Builders high up in the Rocky Mountains, similar to those in southern Utah and the Mississippi valley, has recently been discovered by Mr. C. A. Deane, of Denver. He found upon the extreme summit of the snowy range structures of the evidently of ancient origin, and hitherto unknown or unnoticed. Opposite to and also north of the head of South Boulder Creek, and on the summit of the range, Mr. Deane and his party observed large numbers of the granite rocks, many of them as large as two men could lift, in a position that could not have been the result of chance. They had evidently been placed upright in a line, conforming to the general contour of the dividing ridge, and frequently extending in an unbroken line for one or two hundred yards. The walls and mounds are situated 3,000 feet above the timber line. It is, therefore, hardly supposable that they were built for altars of sacrifice. They were not large enough for shelter or defense. The more probable supposition is, that like the larger mounds elsewhere, they were places of sepulture, and perhaps, also, at the same time, historical memorials, pointing, with their stone fingers, to the direction of the country from which the builders or their ancestors migrated.

A sensational dispatch is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Colonel Lawrence Orton Williams, who was executed as a Confederate spy at Franklin, Tenn., in 1863, escaped, and is now a general in the Cuban army. The editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who, as an officer on the staff of General Watkins, was detailed to see that the verdict of the Court Martial was properly executed, says: "We saw him hanged, coffined and buried, and if he was smuggled away by his friends it was only a lifeless body. Life was extinct when he was buried, and we have a suspicion that the man is yet dead." A brother of Williams, at one time in the army, married a daughter of George Law. May he not be a general in the Cuban army?

DR. JACOB VAN VECHTEN, an old (Dutch) Reformed clergyman, speaks in the New York *Observer* in favor of union with the Presbyterians. There is no doubt that there is quite an extended feeling in that church, notwithstanding the denial of the *Intelligencer*, in favor of union with some other body of Christians with which they are in substantial accordance. It will be a few weeks since we heard another Doctor of Divinity in the Reformed Church, and born in that church, express his desire for such a union, though his personal preferences would point, like those of the Evangelical Lutherans of Ohio, to the Congregationalists.—*Independent.*

THE Philadelphia *Press* disposes of "country cousins" in the following fashion: "People and country newspapers who take upon themselves to come to the city, not unfrequently come to grief. The quarto is unquestionably the only form for a great newspaper in a great city, but it does not follow that country sheets can find success by aping their superiors. The Pittsburgh journals have discovered this after a trial, which has not apparently resulted in increasing their income. The *Gazette*, a day or two ago, returned to the folio, the country form, and on Wednesday the *Dispatch* followed suit.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Visit to Philadelphia—Medal Presented to Him—Captured and Received by Three Hundred Sunday School Misses.

On Thursday afternoon, while stopping at the house of ex-Secretary Borie, in Philadelphia, President Grant was visited by the officers of the Grey Reserves, who presented him with a gold medal, struck off to commemorate the successful encampment of the Reserves at Cape Island, N. J., last summer, which was attended by the President. On receiving the medal, the President complimented the Reserves for the creditable manner in which they conducted themselves on review.

On Thursday evening the President attended the third annual Sunday School jubilee, in aid of the "Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia," at the Academy of Music. When he was being escorted to the seat provided for him, the children sung "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," from the oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*. The *Telegraph* says: "The scene then presented was one that fairly beggars description. Every child upon the stage joined the applauding chorus of the audience, and waved her handkerchief, and down through this flutter and tumult passed the President to the footlights, receiving the grand ovation of the children with as much composure as he had received the fire of the enemy in the many battles fought in the South. As soon as he was seated a little girl approached him and placed in his hands a large and beautiful bouquet, which was a signal for the renewal of the wild uproar throughout the building." Brief speeches were made by Bishop Simpson and George H. Stuart, in which appropriate reference was made to the presence of the President. Mr. Stuart closed by asking the audience to join in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," but before the audience could gain their feet, cries of "Grant!" were renewed so imperatively that the President arose and addressed the audience as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I hardly know how I can suitably thank you for this demonstration of your kindness and regard for me. I have never visited Philadelphia but that I have received evidence of your kindness, and gratitude for greater than I am conscious of deserving. I can only say that I hope I may be called to do something that will deserve it in the future."

This brief speech was greeted with boisterous applause, on the subsidence of which the audience and the children rose to their feet and sang the grand anthem of praise. The Presidential party then endeavored to leave the stage, but before they could gain the wings of the building the children surrounded the President and clamored for a salutation. By scores and by hundreds they pressed and surged around him, some of them bringing chairs and stools to lengthen out their standing. The Chief Magistrate, in a closer strait than he had ever been before, made the best of his dilemma and kissed as many panting lips as were within his reach. He twisted himself hither and thither in the effort to force his way through the white-robed throng, and after some 500 kisses had been delivered, or at least three hundred of the romping girls, succeeded in getting clear of the crowd.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are building an immense grain receiver on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Market street, Philadelphia. It is to be 555 feet long and 125 feet wide, and there are to be 200 bins for grain, each of the capacity of 500 bushels.

The Berlin *savants* are suspicious that the posthumous papers of Humboldt are spurious, and indeed an examination of the documents reveals the fact that even if they are authentic manuscripts their value is very slight.

A gentleman absent from Nashville on a business journey received a dispatch on his home to this effect: "Your wife had a child last night but is doing well to-day. He hurried home with varying emotions, to find that his wife had died from chloroform, and on the strong and surmounts all ordinary difficulties. No doubt the widowhood had caused it, and the operator knowing full well that a letter was missing from the word, gussed that it should end with a d.

The strike of the Franklin telegraph operators brings out a bit of testimony in favor of the fitness of women for the business of telegraphy, which is worth hearing. Charles B. Hard, the general agent, says, "In every case where I have removed a man and replaced a lady in an office, the receipts have increased largely and the company have got the receipts." He declares that he wants to fill the places of the strikers with women operators, and as they are so much better than men we trust that he will see that they are paid accordingly. Mr. Bard's remarks are rather suggestive.

The flag of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was captured by the rebels at the battle of Gettysburg, and afterward found among the baggage captured at Richmond by Davis, has been returned to the State Adjutant General at Harrisburg.

The Empress Eugenie invented a toilet car, in which her whole dress might be changed without inconvenience or loss of time. On her arrival at the railway station of Lyons she appeared all of a sudden in a gorgeous court dress, after having been seen on the previous station in a plain traveling costume.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "I want you to understand that this man is a covetous person, but I will bet five to one that if you should halt a steel-trap with a new three-cent piece, and place it within six inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul. I wouldn't for a moment insinuate that he will steal, but, may it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury, I wouldn't trust him in a room with red-hot gallstones and the angel Gabriel to watch 'em."

A young lady while going to her wedding in Rondout, on Sunday, was thrown from the carriage and broke her leg. It was proposed to send for a physician and have the limb set, but she refused, saying she was going to be married first. And, as usual, she had her way.

The coal bed recently discovered at Leavenworth has struck at a depth of seven hundred feet from the surface, and rests on a bed of excellent fire clay, which renders the mining of the coal very easy. The coal is of a fine quality.

The Laramie (Wyoming) *Sentinel* gives as an excuse for the lack of editorial in its columns that "The editor-in-chief has been living on bear meat for the past two or three days to such a fearful extent that it has set him wild, and he will have left for the woods at least he could not be found in town this morning.

One of Leech's early drawings was called "the cow with the iron tail." The sketch represented a milk dealer drawing his supplies for his customers from the parish pump. People in these days are very glad to get "milk" adulterated with nothing worse than water, says the New York *Times*.

Concerning the "influx of population," the New York *Times* says: "The increasing distance of the unoccupied fields of labor from the ports of arrival is a matter out of which questions grave are being developed. Even the recruits prefer to remain at home in New York is receiving daily reinforcements, while from the fertile West and South come the cry for more labor. Regret the fact as we may, there always will be collected in the cities a certain proportion of immigrants who are unprovided with means to carry them further."

A family of seven brothers and sisters, all living, now reside in the neighborhood of Bull Run, Knox county, Tennessee, where they were born, raised and have lived all their lives. The united ages of these seven people amount to five hundred and thirty-six years. They consist of John Cox, eighty-five years of age, James Cox, eighty-two; Richard Cox, seventy-nine; Sarah, widow of Wm. Conner, seventy-seven; Henry Cox, seventy-five; Moses Cox, seventy; Mrs. Hill, wife of Marvill Hill, sixty-eight.

Though not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed in New York to the Avondale fund, but thirty thousand only reached the treasurer in Pennsylvania. Perhaps that is about the right proportion, considering how they do things in New York.

The opening of the Pacific Railway has been a disappointment to all parties concerned—an agreeable one to those interested in the transcontinental line, and corresponding y disagreeable to the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The railway men expected a good share of the freighting business, but they did not expect such a liberal patronage by the merchants as they have received. Large quantities of dry goods and light merchandise are carried overland every day, and even in the heavier articles there are a few shipments. The backers of the steamers has greatly declined; those who ought to know say that their monthly receipts are now only a third of what they were before the railway was completed. A recent attempt to bring about an understanding between the Steamship and Panama Railroad Companies so as to compete with the Pacific Railroad, failed.

There is in Wales a railway of only two feet gauge. The engines and cars are about one-fourth the ordinary size and weight, and the running expenses are proportionate. It thus illustrates the feasibility of little roads and little cars, and they may perhaps be extensively adopted upon routes which have not sufficient traffic to support the larger ones.

An arithmetical Kanuck reporter sums up the Prince's visit in a very precise fashion. His Highness has received 153 addresses, eaten 195 public dinners, danced with 340 pretty partners, received 1,760 bouquets, shaken 15,000 hands, shot 150 head of game, given 69 presents, been elected one Indian chief and wished he hadn't been 1,721 times. This is a very exact and meritorious mode of recording princely progress, and we commend it to general imitation.

PERSONAL.

Col. Ward Lamon has returned from Illinois to Washington, and is completing "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." Col. Lamon was law partner of Mr. Lincoln in Illinois, and Marshal of the District of Columbia during his administration, an office never filled by any other than one holding personal relations to the President. The Colonel possesses a large amount of interesting material about Mr. Lincoln's personal, professional, political and official history, which is not to be found elsewhere.

Young Henry W. Raymond has returned from his trip across the continent, and is now enrolled among the reporters of the New York *Times*, believing his way up to his father's position and influence.

Miss Eliza Johnston, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Johnston, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, has resigned her situation, as a teacher in the Martinsville Union School, and will leave her home next Wednesday, for Assur, Egypt, where she has been assigned by the authorities of the United Presbyterian Church, as a missionary. She goes with Miss McEwen, of Belmont county, Ohio, who has been for nine years a missionary in Egypt, and is now visiting friends in Ohio. In New York they expect to meet two ladies from Pennsylvania, who are going to India, and will travel together as far as Alexandria.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

He Has Quiet at Last—But no Sympathy from Catholics—He is Studying the English Language—Taking to Journalism.

The *Herald* says that Father Hyacinthe, whom it calls "the eloquent ex-Carmelite," has at length been allowed to enjoy the quiet he desires. "He has has already been here long enough," says that paper, "to disappoint the expectations of Protestants, that they might find in him either a proselyte or an instrument for advertising their peculiar modes of belief, and long enough, we may add, to be disabused of any illusion which he may himself have had, that he might find allies among the Catholic clergy in the United States, on account of separation between Church and State in this country." If there exists sympathy among the Catholics of this country for Father Hyacinthe there has been no manifestation of it, another proof that the Catholics of the United States are the most devoted of all the world, to the Papal and his supremacy. We are assured that in France the storm with which the famous letter of Father Hyacinthe threatened the Roman Church was very quickly dispelled. M. Guilhardet writes to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* that not only have the bishops who had been credited with an intention of defending the ex-Carmelite, before the Council protested against such a complicity with apostacy," but his programme has been repudiated by the Bishop of Sura himself, who had not took in favor of the Galleon Church. Father Hyacinthe has been as harshly treated by the Ultramontanist bishops as the "schismatic" bishop Father Hyacinthe.

Father Hyacinthe has set about learning the English language. He is mastering the latter with astonishing rapidity. He has been made the subject of several lectures about his poverty bound dictionaries, sent to him as presents. Already he can read English. In addition to French and Italian, he has a limited command of Spanish. He was much pleased with his visit to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and Henry Ward Beecher is expected to visit him to-day or to-morrow. As Père Hyacinthe is carrying on an extensive correspondence and giving all his attention to his studies of the English, he does not see any visitors except those who are his warm personal friends, or are preeminently distinguished before the world. Darling's acquaintance in Europe, and hence in his guest.

It is said that like Beecher Father Hyacinthe is about to enter the field of journalism. He proposes to publish in Paris a newspaper, to be entitled *Le Gregoire*, which shall be both religious and political, or rather secular in its character. In recognizing the newspaper as the real lever of the times, Father Hyacinthe but gives renewed evidence of his thorough understanding of the age in which he lives. Although a monk, he has not lived out of the world.

Second Marriage of Birds.

It usually happens, when the male of any species is killed during the breeding season, that the female soon procures another mate There are, most likely, always a few unmated birds of both sexes within a given range, and through these the broken links may be restored. Audubon or Wilson, I forget which, tells us of a pair of fish-hawks, or ospreys, that built their nest in an ancient oak. The male was so zealous in the defense of the young that it actually attacked with beak and claw a person who attempted to climb into its nest, putting his face and eyes in great jeopardy. Arming himself with a heavy club, the climber felled the gallant bird to the ground and killed him. In the course of a few days the female had procured another mate. But naturally enough like step-father showed none of the spirit and pluck in defense of the brood that had been displayed by the original parent. When danger was nigh, he was wont to fly sailing around in placid unconcern.

It is generally known that when either the wild turkey or domestic turkey begins to lay, and afterward to sit and rear the brood, she secludes herself from the male, who then, very sensibly, begins with others of his sex, and betakes himself to haunts of his own till the hen and female, old and young, meet again on common ground, late in the fall. But rob the sitting bird of her eggs, or destoy her tender young, and she immediately sets out in quest of a male, who is no laggard when he hears her call. The same is true of ducks and other aquatic fowls. The propagating instinct is strong and surmounts all ordinary difficulties. No doubt the widowhood I had caused in the nest of the woodpeckers was of short duration, and chance brought, or the widow drummed up a husband in less than no time. Driven by the prospect of having a large family of half-grown birds on its hands at the outset.

I have seen a fine cock robin paying assiduous addresses to a female bird, as late as the middle of July; and I have no doubt that his intentions were honorable. I watched the pair for half an hour. The hen I took to be the married for the second time that season, but the cock, from his bright, unfaded plumage, looked like a new arrival. The hen resented every advance of the male. In vain he strutted around her and displayed all the fine feathers; every now and then she would make at him in the most spiteful manner. He followed her to the ground, poured into her ear a fine half-suppressed warble, clewed her a worm, flew back to the grass again with a great spread of plumage, hopped around her on the branches, chirruped, chattered, pranced at an intruder, and was back in an instant at her side. No use,—she cut him short at every turn. The denouement I cannot relate, as the artful bird, followed by her ardent suitor, soon flew away beyond my sight. I may not be rash to conclude, however, that she held out no longer than was prudent. On the whole, there seems to be a system of Woman's Rights prevailing among the birds, which gives the female, from the standpoint of the male, is quite admirable. In almost all cases of joint interest, the female bird is the most active.

Romance of Prince Napoleon.

Says a Paris letter: An audience which Napoleon gave some days ago to Prince Napoleon, after the liberal speech which the latter had made in the Senate creating quite an excitement, one of the Princess's ladies was summoned to the Emperor. "Be kind enough, my dear cousin, to walk for a few moments into my private cabinet. It will detain you only a short period, and I wish to have with you a long conversation with you." Immediately after the Prince had entered the Emperor's private cabinet, the door of which remained open, he entered and laid before His Majesty some dispatches which had just arrived. He read them and said, "Eh bien! Monsieur, and what other news have you got for me to-day?" Ah, sire, said the minister, "Paris is excited, every body is speaking of the extraordinary speech which his Imperial Highness has made to the Senate. It is revolutionary in character, and while enhancing the personal popularity and prospects of the Prince, is injurious to the interests of the dynasty." The Emperor remaining silent, he continued, "What a pity it is that you did not send the Prince to Mexico in the place of your harmless Maximilian, who was the best friend of France! The Mexican cut-throats would have delivered you, by this time, from the most dangerous enemy living." Paff! said the Emperor, winking with his half closed eyes towards the door of the cabinet, where the Prince waited. But it was too late. Prince Napoleon, who had overheard the last remarks of the minister, suddenly appeared at the door. With a very strange, half furious, half sarcastic look, he measured the unfortunate fellow from top to toe, as if to say, "Now I know you, my friend, and you may count on my gratitude," and stepped back again into the cabinet. The minister was struck dumb with astonishment and terror, while the Emperor, without saying a word quietly continued to turn his cigarette between his fingers.

PASTILLES
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FOR SORE THROAT,
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The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on tissue, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the irritation which occasions the cough. At this season, and in operation, and much of the remaining portion is in a state of forwardness.
The Spencer Rifles, of Chicago Minnesota, are completed 56 Spencer rifles, at $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and pay 7 per cent. semi-annual interest in gold, or nearly ten per cent. in currency.
BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
Are payable in New York City, in
UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.
These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of Government bonds of the Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Governments may exchange them for $12,000 in these bonds, and receive $500 or $600 each on the exchange. Thus, instead of six per cent. gold interest on $10,000, and receive $600 per year, he will receive 7 per cent. gold, for forty years, on $12,000—
A difference in profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.
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Starting at Chicago, the C., D. & V. Railroad extends in a southerly direction through the eastern counties of Illinois, the whole adjacent country being well settled, and unsurpassed in richness of soil by any of the prairie States. For nearly one-third of its length, the road passes
BROAD AND RICH COAL FIELDS,
That will abundantly supply Chicago with the best coal at a low price, for generations to come. Among the CELEBRATED BRAZIL MINES, whose coal is unequalled for the manufacture of iron, ninety miles nearer to the city of Chicago, which may advance forward become the greatest iron manufacturing and distributing center in the country.
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THREE TIMES THE SUM
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The through traffic must add considerably to this, as the road forms part of a
SHORTEST THROUGH LINE
From Chicago, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville, to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.
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AGENTS IN PITTSBURGH,
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Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we have not personally examined, and that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and the full resources of the city for verifying the foregoing estimates, the result of which is that we offer these securities with every confidence as a reliable and profitable investment.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS.
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Reymer Brothers,
Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood St.,
Call the special attention of Dealers to their large Stock of Goods appertaining to the Fruit and Confectionery Trade. They are now prepared to have the largest and best assorted Stock in the city of
CANNED FRUITS
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VEGETABLES.
Jellies, Sauces,
Pickles, Catsups,
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Nuts, &c., &c.
Are also the Largest Manufacturers of
FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CONFECTIONERY,
WAREANTED "STRICTLY PURE." PRICES GUARANTEED.

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We are now receiving our Fall Stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.
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Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Will be received until NOVEMBER 15TH, at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 2 SIXTH STREET, for furnishing 3,000 LOCUST POSTS, 8 feet long and from 6 to 8 inches diameter, to be delivered at Claremont Station, W. P. R. R., on or before December 1st, 1869.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
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The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.
LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.
The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.
Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, New Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.
Geent's will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at
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MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
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James Caldwell,
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1869 FOR THE 1869
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NEW GOODS,
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The Daily Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Republican Queens and their Toilets—The Promenade—Fashionable Weddings—Bonnets—They are Managed—The Cloak of the Period—Furs, Hats, Ornaments, &c., &c.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October, 1869.

The vulgar desire which exists among women of fashion here to ape the manners, dress, and pretensions of women of rank and title in other countries and other times, was never so conspicuous as now, when fashion itself has revived in some measure the traditions which belong to a past, credited alike with the folly of reckless extravagance and the license of undisguised immorality.

Vauxhall and Ranelagh are reproduced in their glory (or their shame,) in the false hair, the powdered hair, the painted cheeks, the exposed bosoms, the bunched up skirts, the affected walk, the monstrous airs and affectations which are part and parcel of every large fashionable assemblage. Worst-hered Herod. Nothing like it was ever seen in Paris, or any other city in the world, for the recognized eccentrics or leaders of fashion abroad are few, and their notoriety, gained chiefly by the record of their achievements in the newspapers, is not coveted by women of really high character and fashion.

Here, on the contrary, there are a host, the wives and daughters of butchers, and bakers, and candle stick makers, who seize with avidity upon any new whim or fancy reported, and fondly imagine themselves Queens of Fashion, and only prevented by a few thousand feet of water from hob-nobbing with the Empress Eugenie, the Princess of Wales, and dear Duchesses and Countesses, who grow thick as blackberries on every soil, unfortunately, but ours.

The tendency of this miserable system of copying and imitation may be seen in the utter want of self-respect and appreciation of their own country and its institutions, which is universally exhibited. The higher value of man or the woman in comparison with the accidents of both and surroundings does not seem to find a lodgment in their modicum of brain, nor is it less curious to observe, that although ignoring the principle and affecting immeasurable contempt for those who neglect the observances which form their line of demarcation they still quite fail to comprehend the fact, that as the daughters of grocers and wives of liquor dealers, chair makers, and glue or flour manufacturers, they would have no existence at all in the social sphere of any country but this.

THE DAILY PROMENADE.

American visitors to Europe note with great satisfaction the fact that there are more elegantly dressed women to be seen in the streets of New York city, and proportionately in every other American city, than in any other country in the world. This is true, but it is not so certain that it redounds greatly to the credit of American women. In no other country do women of all classes make such a business of dress. Wives, and especially daughters of storekeepers, and many engaged in all sorts of occupations, who participate in what they call "society," do little else. A week is very "dull" that does not average four nights out during the "season." Toilet occupies the hours for rising, and much time is consumed in brushing out powder, curling, frizzing, cleaning spots off gloves and dresses, and preparing for the next evening's campaign.

In the meantime it is necessary to do a little shopping and make one or two calls, and for this purpose an elaborate costume in its way must be donned as if the wearer's reputation and social positions depended upon it, for dress being so important a matter to those who have nothing else, every faculty is devoted to it, and it would no more do for a flaw to exist in a toilette which will be critically examined by every lady acquaintance she may meet, than it would in the armor of a knight of the olden times. In both cases the chances of meeting an opponent, would be the almost certainty of being vanquished, a dreadful possibility truly—and one which at any cost to somebody else, the American young lady insists upon guarding against. The great thoroughfares, therefore, from twelve o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon are thronged with beautifully dressed women, nearly all of them over a Roman striped satin petticoat. The Chaseable was a Parisian novelty. It consisted of a beautiful white watch set in a carved frame and suspended by ornamented leather bands.

THE CLOAK OF THE PERIOD

Is the coat to all intents and purposes. The most fashionable style as developed by the approach of the colder season is as stated in a previous letter, handsomely cut into the figure and ornamented with *revers*, broad cuff and large buttons.

This coat when made in velvet is cut with side panlers instead of lappels, and very richly trimmed with black lace at the wrists and across the shoulders, terminating in a cascade or series of loops or bows in the center of the back. The skirt is lined with white satin, and the garment when completed is called the *mirabeau coat*.

Another very handsome and more useful velvet cloak is made almost exactly like a gentleman's dress coat, only the lappels are rather narrow and are turned back in *revers* over a rounded *pointed* over skirt and coat, separate from each other, and can be worn separate or together.

The cardinal shape is revived in some of the handsomest cloaks, with the addition of a broad loose flap at the back, trimmed with fashionable lace, which also forms a border to the bottom of the garment.

Quite a change has been effected this season by the use of heavy ribbed silks upon cloth and velvet coats as trimming. The effect is exceedingly good and infinitely better than flimsy fringe and coarse gimps upon such heavy and costly materials. *Revers* and cuffs both of cloth and velvet cloaks are faced with silk, and these facings are edged with a narrow double quilling of the same. This constitutes all the trimming with the exception of buttons.

The "mantle" cloak can be obtained in various material, velvet, cloth, and Scotch plaids, but is generally made to complete suits, and in cold weather throws a wrap of some kind over it unless made of very thick material. It is of the round mantle shape, drawn in at the back with a belt and each bow and long sleeves which are sometimes cut up and trimmed so as to form a model something like the Hungarian.

For wraps, besides the waterproof, which are more comfortable and protective than ever before, there are Scotch circulars with plaid fringe containing the colors of the plaid, and Highland plaids or scarfs, arranged as a hood at the back, and generally worn with one corner thrown over the left shoulder.

Opera sacks and loose *negligé* styles generally are made of soft white velvet, plush or heavy cloth, or of white Canton flannel, and fringed with goat's hair; the latter are worn with long sleeves which are sometimes cut up and trimmed so as to form a model something like the Hungarian.

For opera wear there is a very pretty new Russian *bachelik* made in white velvet cloth, which has a hood, crosses in front and is carried to the back, the rounded tabs at the sides forming an ornament to a plain dress. It is cut in points upon the edge and bound with white or scarlet satin. Mme. Demorest has the pattern of this and many other Parisian novelties, including the "Metternich" mantle, so that ladies can get them for a trifle and make them up out of their own materials.

NEW WINTER FURS.

The popular style this season apart from mink, which always leads, are black or white Astrachan. The Astrachan ringed with goats hair, with muff to match, constitutes a most useful and economical set of furs, which have been needed for a long time, because with such a set no other cloak is needed.

The white Astrachan cloaks, as I have remarked before, are very fashionable for matinee and concert purposes. The black Astrachan forms a most distinguished street garment, but should always be worn with muff to match. There are also collars bordered with a deep fringe, which, with the muff, substitutes a handsome and inexpensive set for those who do not want a cloak. An ordinary cloak costs fifty dollars; a cloak of fine, in black or white Astrachan, from fifteen to twenty.

There are, however, complete sets this season, finer than any ever displayed before, the surface of which has the appearance of satin moire, at first sight one would think the fur had been pressed by art and machinery into these beautiful designs, but on closer view the natural appearance of the skin of a very young or still-born animal, and the great softness is therefore considered very choice and very rare.

Mink is reduced in price from former seasons, and a very good set can now be obtained from forty to fifty dollars. Chinchilla is as usual regarded as the "dress" fur.

Children's sets are composed of either ermine, chinchilla or squirrel fur. Chinchilla is the softest and prettiest for very little girls. These sets consist of straight collar and pocket muff, ornamented with the heads of the animals.

There are also sets of Astrachan, consisting of cape, collar and muff, the price of which is twelve dollars.

ORNAMENTED NOTHINGS.

Rich chenelle fringes and soft white feather fringe are used for trimming evening dresses by ladies who are tired of lace and satin decorations, white feather fringe is lovely upon white satin.

White alpaca may be trimmed for an evening dress with rich white chenelle fringe and white "tiess" (a sort of silvery velvet plush) heading.

Black fans with oval top and gold mountings are the latest Parisian style.

Very recent French novelties consist of portmonaies, bracelets, chatelaines and finger rings ornamented with a medallion into which a minature watch, a perfect time keeper, is introduced.

With black silk toilettes or red silk trimmed with black lace, gold jewelry is worn to a large extent, and is called the Abyssinian gold; the designs are hoops and clasps, for heads, or shoes heavily fringed.

Little scarlet satin jackets are the rage now among young ladies.

Hats are more fashionable for street wear than bonnets, the high crowned Tycoon or black felt, or black straw bound with velvet, and trimmed with a broad ribbed ribbon, and a plume of short feathers which curl over the front and the brim of jet, or steel ornaments.

It is fashionable to attach a long gauze veil of the color to black or grey felt hats at the back, and wear it passed round the neck and put through in a knot at the side.

JENNIE JUNE.

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CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

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NOTICE TO

Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found, and cleaned, prepared by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Rolling Cotton and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for the year, at prices that defy competition on the same grades of Flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13 1869.

CORN AND RYE.

10 000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN;
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Arriving and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

PRINTING, MANILLA, ROOFING, BALING, HARDWARE AND GLASS PAPERS,

Manufactured and Sold by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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Robert H. Patterson & Co., CORNER OF Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART, AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—THAT fine substantial Brick House, with 8 Acres of Ground, more or less, in the Borough of Sewickley, near Railroad Station owned by Rev. Robert Hopkins. The House is built in modern style, has 8 Rooms, and fronts toward the Railroad and river. Large Stable and other Outbuildings. An Orchard of thrifty bearing Fruit Trees, choice and well selected, and Small Fruits of various kinds. This property has never before been offered for sale and frequent overtures for its purchase have been rejected. No better property is in the market. Apply soon, on the premises, or by letter to ROBERT HOPKINS, Sewickleyville, Pa.

WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98½ feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, cost, $8,000. Apply for terms, apply to

ELI EDMUNDSON,
96 and 98 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

Warehouse Nos. 96 and 98 Third Ave.,

34 feet front, 86 feet deep, four stories high. For terms, apply to

E. EDMUNDSON,
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ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.

In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio,

One hundred and forty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, viz: 16 Boiling Furnaces, 5 Heating Furnaces, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Pair Furnaces, 1 Engine, 20 inch cylinder, 6 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 26 inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 14 inch Cylinder, 5 feet stroke; 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive a turning Engine of suitable Lathes, and also a Series of Rollers of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery. 1 Train Mock Rolls, 1 Bar Train, 1 Nineh Guide Train; 1 Nineh Hoop train, now 1 Nineh 6 pair Shears, and all necessary Tools, Tools and Machines for operating said Mills. The Buildings are of substantial character, and contain and protect the above machinery; also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 30 tons of Iron per day, and there is water power enough to run double turn, per day. The Mill is located on the Ohio river, and there is ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace, if required. It will be sold on favorable terms.

For further information, address ROBERTSCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, SEARS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE, AT BEDFORD, OHIO.

By virtue of an order to me, directed from the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Bedford, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1869,

the ROLLING MILL, located at Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, with all the FIXTURES AND MACHINERY, together with about 8 ACRES OF LAND, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the Bedford, Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of Original township No. 50, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone 19 feet easterly from the centre of the road opposite the first angle in said road (Willis street) between the dwelling house of Elias Bigelow and the Mill on Tinker's Creek, the race north 70 deg. 45 min. east, to the top of the bank of the Cuyahoga river; thence down the river by 8 right angles, 4 rods; thence south 70 deg. 45 min. west, to a stake and stone standing on the east side of the road; thence southerly along the line of said road 4 rods, to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving fo ever to the public the use for a highway of a strip of land adjoining said road, 4 rods wide, and containing about 18 rods of ground, be the same more or less.

Also, village lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Jenkins & Agnew's subdivision of original lot No. 50, in said village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

This rolling mill is located twelve miles from Cleveland on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, with a side Track for the use of the mill, attached to the mill are two large coal sheds, containing the most valuable stone quarry for rolling mill purposes in Northern Ohio. Inexhaustible quantity of sand (never round) is found in Tinker's Creek, which bounds the Easterline of the property. The building is 170 feet long and 150 feet wide. The machinery and fixtures consist of one engine 19 inch cylinder and 40 inch stroke. 18 inch bar train, 13 inch mock train, one hot shear, one hot rotary squeezer, 8 inch guide mill, with 40 rolls, giving a capacity for finishing from 4 inch round or square, to 3 inch, round or square, together with all the necessary minor machinery, such as puddling furnaces and two heating furnaces all in good condition and ready for immediate work. The boilers almost new, four connected with the furnace, and four to five under one shaft horizontal engine, eight by twelve, with locomotive boiler, running one 15 foot lathe, one large mock shears and one shears for shearing finished iron; two force pumps in good condition, one for forcing water from the creek to the mill, and one to force water into the boilers; tongs for rolls and tools for puddling furnace; four scales, one wagon scales, 12 wheelbarrows, blacksmith shop with bellows, anvil, tools, &c., &c.

This rolling mill has been in use, and is now in good working order, and will be sold in bar, with a capacity for a loss of fifteen tons per day. The water supply for the mill from Tinker's Creek is never failing and is unsurpassed for rolling mill purposes. The mill has been run for six weeks to two months without cessing the boiler.

About eighty thousand dollars have been spent on the mill, and it could not be built now for less money. About $17 000 were expended on the mill in 1868. The entire mill was reconstructed in the most thoroughgoing manner. The foundations of the mill are not surpassed, if equalled by those of any rolling mill in the country.

Bedford is a healthy village, within twelve miles of Cleveland, whose manufacturing facilities and importance are well known by Iron men throughout the country. The property must be sold as a part of the estate of Noble Hollins Mill Company, Bankrupt. The Mill will be sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $111 in 10 per cent. interest from July 15th, 1868.

Terms and conditions of the sale made known on the day of sale. For further Information apply at the Mill at Bedford, or address

J. H. RHODES,
Assignee Stark Rolling Mill Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

PRENTISS, RHODES & VORCE,
A. T. SLADE,
Attorneys of Assignee.

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I have just received a complete assortment of Fire Irons and Stands for the same. Some of them make a beautiful ornament to the Parlor, as well as a useful necessity. For sale by

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Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An Infant dies from Neglect and Exposure—Coroners Inquest.

Coroner Clawson on Saturday held an inquest on the remains of a son of Patrick Rowley, an infant four months old, who died suddenly at the house of the parents, East Birmingham, that morning. The following testimony was adduced:

Dr. James Kerr gave it as his opinion that the death of the child was caused from a want of proper care and attention on the part of its mother.

Mrs. Ann Regler, sworn—Have lived eight months in the second story of the house where the parents of the child reside; about eight o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the mother told me the child had died during the night; the mother has been drunk for several days; her husband has been away, and had given her money which she spent for whisky; she paid no attention to the child; the child was born on the 5th of July last.

Bartholomew Klingler, sworn—Live next door to the parents of the child; the mother does not take any care of the children; she has not been sober the past two weeks; on Friday night she was using a drunken song, while her children were crying around her.

The following verdict was returned: "That the deceased, Michael Rowley, came to his death on the night of the 28th of October, 1869, in East Birmingham, from want of care and willful neglect on the part of the mother of the mother, Sarah Rowley."

ALLEGED MURDER.

Henry Canby Arrested on Suspicion of the Murder of Alexander Best.

In the COMMERCIAL of Saturday was published an account of the finding of the body of Alexander Best, in the dam of the Pan Handle railroad bridge, the Coronor's jury returning a verdict of accidentally drowned. On Saturday Andrew Henderson, a brother-in-law of the deceased, appeared before Mayor Brush and, on information received, preferred a charge of murder against Henry Campbell, of Allegheny city. It is alleged that Canby, at an early hour Friday morning entered a saloon near the place where the body was found, and told the proprietor that he had from the bridge seen a drowned man whom he recognized as Best by his mustache. It is also alleged that the accused was with the deceased on Thursday evening, although no positive testimony on this point has been given.

Officers Cuppes and Strain arrested the accused at his home in Allegheny about noon Saturday. The prisoner was locked up and will have a hearing this morning at 10 o'clock, it alleges that he was last with Best at a saloon drinking at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and that he did not see him again until he saw the body in the river.

The County Register's Office—Business During October.

Below will be found a list of letters of administration granted and wills admitted to probate in the office of the County Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., during the month ending October 30, 1869:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.
William Stewart	James W. Stewart.
Ann McDowell	Wm. McDowell.
John Barbeck	Peter Barbeck.
Thos. J. Jamison	John Jamison.
Richard Frederick	Henry M. Frederick.
Catharine McKeon	John Burns.
Wm. Keller	D. S. Keller.
John R. Negley	James S. Negley.
Parker Blaisdell	William Blaisdell.
Sarah D. McCauge	William J. Dougherty.
Mary Bopes	Michael Bopes.
John G. Kelso	Samuel Glass.
James M. Birchfield	John W. Morrison.
David McKnight	Eliza McKnight.
William Casbidelar	Elias Shields.
	Hm. Haymaker.
John Gilmore	Wm. Gilmore.
Alfred G. Lloyd	George A. Chalfant.
	H. Spang.
Elizabeth Mohler	Wm. Evans.
Evan Jones	Jane Jones.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Wm. Stewart	Letters of adm'n, c. t. a.
P. H. Mcguillican	Martha Mcguilion.
Thomas Roberts	Charles, S. Prisbee.
Alex McWharrie	David B. Mitchell.
Elizabeth Davis	Ellen J. Smith.
An Jane McFarland	Nicholas Hohn.
Samuel Gordon	} D. Gregg. Rev. J. Witherspoon.
Robert Thompson	J. S. Thompson, A. Sharp.
James Ligalle	R. Sloan, L. McIntosh.
Jane Robb	C. Falhauber.
E. F. Faulhaber	Jacob Lies.
John Widmer	Jacob Lies.
A. G. Lloyd	Letters of t. a.

Compliment to Mark Twain—The Lecture To-night.

On Saturday evening a complimentary banquet was given, at McGinley's on Wood street, to Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, of the Buffalo *Express*. The entertainment was gotten up by a few friends, and there were present members of the Library Association, representatives of the press, and a number of invited guests. The banquet was one of McGinley's best, and ample justice was done to the bountiful repast furnished. After the viands had been disposed of, an hour was spent in social conversation. Mr. Clemens gave a humorous account of his railway experience in coming to Pittsburgh, and also gave an interesting and humorous description of his first lecture in San Francisco, which appeared in the press who was present related his experience as a lecturer, and although his efforts had not been so successful as Mark Twain's, his account of the difficulties he encountered was an excellent one. Before the company separated, Mr. Clemens thanked the gentlemen present for the hospitality they had shown him and expressed his pleasure in meeting the members of the Pittsburgh press.

The Lecture Committee have been very fortunate in securing Mark Twain to deliver the opening lecture of the course, and from the large number of tickets that have already been sold, it is safe to presume that even standing room will be at a premium at the Academy to-night.

Coroner's Inquests During October.

During the month ending October 31st, Coroner Clawson held inquests on the bodies of the following persons:

Thomas Kennedy, accidentally drowned in the Ohio river at Saw Mill run; Eddie Loos, a little boy accidentally shot and killed by a pistol in the hands of his brother, on Penn street; Catharine Black, death from dropsy caused by intemperance; Joseph Thompson, suicide by shooting, at Birmingham; Rudolph Reichenmiller, killed by being struck with a bucket which fell upon him from the top of a well in Allegheny City; Jackson Kemp, a little boy accidentally killed in the yard of the Pan Handle Railroad; Thomas Langhran, stabbed by Nicholas Hoffman; Aug. Best, found drowned in Allegheny river; Jno. Spetzel, a vagrant, death in the Birmingham lock-up from heart disease; an infant of Lizzie found dead on the farm of Nicholas Snyder, in Shaler township; Samuel Bennett, death from heart disease in the Fifteenth ward; Mrs. Annie Moore and the child Annie Johnson run over and killed by a brewery wagon on Fifth avenue; John Flinn, killed by being struck by an engine of the Four Wayne Railroad at Manchester; Joh'n Formose, killed by falling from the roof of the Diamond House, No. 29 Diamond, Allegheny; Mrs. Geiseman, killed by falling down a flight of stairs in Allegheny; Thomas Thomas, death from congestion of the brain at Birmingham; an infant son of Patrick Howley, death from exposure at East Birmingham. Total 18.

Aquatic—Coal from Another Card.

Henry Coulter published a lengthy card in which he brands as falsehoods all statements that the race between him and John Mekell was not to be a *bona fide* one. He says that the entire difficulty was about the choice of stake boats:

The card concludes as follows:

"In this connection I will also state that the reports current for the last few days, and referred to in the daily papers, that the race was not to be a *bona fide* one, are entirely unfounded. The matter of selling a race was never broached to me, nor would I have pride in myself than to stoop so low as ever to make, or even listen to, such a proposition. This explanation is hardly necessary to my friends, but to convince those in doubt on the subject I make this statement, to which I am ready to back with my oath.

"In conclusion, I will state that noticing in the daily papers that Mekiel's backer offered to back him (Mekiel) for a race on the Hunson, for from one thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars a side. I will row Mr. Mekiel, on the Hud-on river, a mile race, for from one thousand to two thousand dollars a side, with the same articles of agreement upon which Walter Brown and I rowed."

The Liquor Interest.

The Committee appointed at the Liquor dealers meeting on Thursday last to devise a plan for the sending of delegates to the Convention at Chicago on the 24th of November ensuing, met at the Board of Trade Rooms on Wood street on Saturday afternoon, four members of the Committee, Messrs. Adler, Keller, Stephenson and Roth being present.

After a prolonged discussion the Committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each and every liquor dealer will contribute towards defraying the expenses of sending two delegates to the Chicago Convention to represent the interest of the trade of this city.

Resolved, That a general meeting of all the dealers in this vicinity be held on November 15th, 1869, to elect and instruct the delegates.

Resolved, That D. W. Ross be instructed to call on the liquor merchants and solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the delegates.

The Committee then adjourned.

Business at the Deputy Mayor's Office

A considerable amount of business was transacted at the office of Deputy Mayor Cartwright, in the Northern ward, during the month of October. Both the Deputy Mayor and the four officers on duty in that district deserve great credit for the excellent order they maintain.

During the month of October five professional thieves were arrested and sent to the workhouse for thirty days each. There were thirty-seven cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in which all paid their fines and were discharged. The total number of cases during the month was forty-seven.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Grayson, Miss H. B., Steubenville, Ohio.
Gogle, Anthony, Wexford, Pa.
Meizar & Co. Washington, Pa.
Kramer, William, Beaver, Pa.
Shirely, C., Ormsby, Pa.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers of the Morning Star Tellpipe of Honor, No. 5, have been elected to serve for the ensuing term: W. C. T. L. L. McCandless; W. V. T., Peter Good; W. Recorder, Harry Heppenstall; W. A. Recorder, A. Kolbrenner; W. F. Recorder, R. W. Grayburne; W. Treasurer, A. Dalzell; W. L. A. Gordon; W. D. H. Thomas; M. Messon; W. G. J. M. McGratty; W. S. J. P. Storm; P. W. C. T., J. L. McKee; W. Chaplain, B. A. Stoney.

SUNDAY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Twenty-nine arrests were made during Saturday night, the offenders all being before His Honor, Mayor Brush, Sunday morning. Only seven of them paid the fines imposed, the balance being committed to jail for brief periods.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A regular monthly meeting of the Birmingham Council will be held on Tuesday evening in the office of Burgess Salisbury.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Health will be held on Tuesday afternoon.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—A meeting of the School Controllers of Allegheny City will be held to-morrow evening.

NEW STATION HOUSE.—Work will be commenced on the new station house in the nineteenth ward to-day.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL.

Number of Patients Received During the Year—Monthly Expenditures.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic* has the following abstract showing the number of patients in the Mercy Hospital for the year ending with August, 1869, the monthly expenditure, and the balance on hand for the year ensuing:

Patients received from September 1st, 1868, to September 1st, 1869.....408

EXPENDITURES.

September	$394 00	March	$736 71
October	627 99	April	739 71
November	630 95	May	429 55
December	626 76	June	411 06
January	668 75	July	566 25
February	459 53	August	499 16
Balance on hand September 1st, 1869			871 28

This report, given in an abstract form, exhibits, at a glance, all that is necessary for the public to know in regard to the Hospital, viz: the extent of the good it is doing in the community and its financial condition. Unaided by State or city appropriations, acknowledging, however, from the private charity of non-Catholics as well as Catholics, donations from time to time which, after all, afforded but a slender and precarious support. The sisters in charge have worked wonders by God's blessing, and their unremitting zeal and economy. It must be remembered that of the large number received and cared for during the year, there were many who could not pay for themselves. But religion cheers on the devoted Sisters of Mercy in their work with high and holy promises. And in the spirit of that religion their charity alone is bestowed on all; they have room for, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, white and black, rich and poor. While, however, they "seek first the Kingdom of God," in doing good to all, it is our duty to help them in their promise that "all those things shall be added" that will aid them in doing this.

Almost $7,000 expended in a year! 408 patients received, all cared for, leaving another financial year, with all its contingencies, only the sum of $871 28 on hand as capital to start on.

If neither Allegheny county nor the city nor the populous and wealthy city of Pittsburgh in its corporate capacity, will help an institution which is of so much impo-tance to this community, let individual spirit, at least, be aroused in its behalf.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Henry Canby Arrested on Suspicion of the Murder of Alexander Best.

In the COMMERCIAL of Saturday was published an account of the finding of the body of Alexander Best, in the dam of the Pan Handle railroad bridge, the Coronor's jury returning a verdict of accidentally drowned. On Saturday Andrew Henderson, a brother-in-law of the deceased, appeared before Mayor Brush and, on information received, preferred a charge of murder against Henry Campbell, of Allegheny city. It is alleged that Canby, at an early hour Friday morning entered a saloon near the place where the body was found, and told the proprietor that he had from the bridge seen a drowned man whom he recognized as Best by his mustache. It is also alleged that the accused was with the deceased on Thursday evening, although no positive testimony on this point has been given.

Officers Cuppes and Strain arrested the accused at his home in Allegheny about noon Saturday. The prisoner was locked up and will have a hearing this morning at 10 o'clock, it alleges that he was last with Best at a saloon drinking at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and that he did not see him again until he saw the body in the river.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Full Bench.

Wm. Moore, convicted on charges of burglary and larceny was brought up for sentencing. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years on the first charge and for one year on the second.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Messrs. Moreland and Swartzwelder, counsel for Nicholas Hoffman, charged with the murder of James Langhran, made an application for the release of the defendant on bail. A hearing will be had this morning at 9 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following cases were argued in this Court on Saturday:

Powers et al.'s appeal, Westmoreland county. Argued by Cowan for appellant, and by Foster contra.

McGinty vs. McGinty, Westmoreland county. Argued by Cowan for plaintiff in error, and by A. A. Stewart and Foster, contra.

Paul vs. Halpenny, Westmoreland county. Argued by Conway for plaintiff, in error, and by Lindsay, contra.

Court then adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court on Saturday the following business was transacted:

John Allingham, convicted of retailing liquor without payment of special tax, was sentenced to pay the law, a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of twenty day in the Washington county jail.

The case of the United States vs. Dumas Lutz and Cyrus W. Shrader, was tried, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made in the case of the United States vs. John and James Wright.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—A number of new and old favorites will appear here this evening, from that among whom is George Holden, who will receive a cordial welcome. Ciara Morrison will also reappear.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The already excellent company at this house will receive a number of valuable additions this evening, and patrons will find the performances exceedingly attractive.

PERSONAL.—For some time past Dr. George H. Keyser has been sojourning in eastern cities, visiting medical institutions, with a view to ascertaining any improvements in medicine. The doctor returned here on Saturday morning, and will hereafter be found at his office, where he will be pleased to give his numerous patients the benefit of his recent observations.

COMMITMENTS.—There were twenty commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the jail file yesterday.

Look for Rare Business Opportunity

Under head of "Business Chances" on first page.

The Weed Sewing Machine

Has not presented its claims prominently before the public for a few days, owing to the unusual pressing results from a change of management. But having recovered from this temporary check, and having perfected arrangements for extending its sphere of usefulness, it begs to claim the largest share of public favor as its rightful due, and asks the people to substantiate the verdict in its behalf, to be given at 116 Market street, where the closest attention will be given to the wants of those favoring us with a call. John Bigger & Son, agents.

The Shivering Season.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of fever and ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken **in advance** or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet struggle to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defense against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is at once the *absolute, speedy and infallible specific* for your distressing malady.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams closed their highly successful engagement at the Opera House on Saturday evening, and will appear this evening at one of the Cincinnati theaters. This evening, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, the popular and versatile actor, will commence an engagement at the Opera House, appearing in his famous burlesque character of "Sheridan Clorinda." He will be ably supported by Mrs. Leffingwell, Millie Sackett, and the members of the stock company.

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VARIETIES THEATER.—The already excellent company at this house will receive a number of valuable additions this evening, and patrons will find the performances exceedingly attractive.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 30, 1869.

Were it not that the business affairs of the city have become more adjusted to the close condition of the local money market, there would be much inconvenience felt by many parties who are in need of more liberal accommodations in the shape of loans than they presumed to ask. There was scarcely any relaxation of the rigid features of monetary affairs here during the closing day of the week. Many of the banks have had rather a hard time in meeting even partially the requirements of these customers, some of whom seemed to make more than ordinarily heavy demands upon them. Speculative movements are on foot which have absorbed the bulk of the capital here at short dates, and as the pork packing season is nigh at hand, we need not expect any material change to an easier condition in our money market during the balance of the present year.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1869:

October 23	Exchanges.	Balances.
	$568,187 70	$ 72,300 72
October 26	994,193 94	194,726 99
October 27	441,559 26	57,391 93
October 28	922,265 51	122,144 50
October 29	414,448 80	72,019 14
October 30	291,787 23	91,365 78
Total	$2,884,326 20	$510,539 32

—In New York the week closes with an easier feeling in money, so far as respects call loans; but with no change from the late high rates on discounts, the former being still current at 9@ 12 ₰ cent. Some moderate amounts of currency have been sent to the South, and the Sub-Treasury has received upon its sales of coin $1,600,000 gold and $1,000,000 upon purchases of bonds; and as there has been no material receipts of currency from any point, it seems probable that the banks have lost legal tenders upon the movement. But, on the other hand, less, the rate upon call loans is 1 ₰ cent. lower than at the beginning of the week, the quotations to-day being 6@6 ₰ cent., with exceptions at 7 ₰ cent; a number of loans running on call appears to be due, to a large extent, to the expectation of the banks final money may be exhausted for moving the cotton and pork crops, and that, when the Treasury begins next month to supply small notes more freely, some considerable shipments will be made to interior sections; under this expectation the banks are disposed to use a liberal proportion of their means on demand. The advices received at the West is favorable to the marketing of the large crops and a demand for funds at Cincinnati is, therefore, to be expected at an early day.

Gold shows rather more firmness, apparently owing to purchases to cover "short" sales. The crisis in Canadian affairs continues insulting, and one point above the lowest figures of yesterday. There is more speculation in movement, and mainly in the direction of a lower premium. The fact of the sending of $1,000,000 to be given "for carrying," against 1-16 ₰ cent. "for borrowing" yesterday, indicates a reduction in the "carry" rate.

In the bond market there has been rather more firmness, in sympathy with the rise in gold and the steadiness of bonds at London. There appears to have been some buying to cover "short" sales, which, with the alter movement strengthening prices, has removed one important feature of weakness from the market. Thus far, there has been little buying for the reinvestment of funds, or permanent interest on either domestic or foreign account.

The continued weakness of these securities is the point of the market to-day. At the period of the late panic, and for several days after, almost the only sales of any list had declined more or less severely, and attention was called to the fact that investments had not declined, and for more than a week thereafter did not decline at all in proportion to the declines in stocks and gold. Now that the rest of the list has seemingly touched bottom for the present at least, investment bonds tend as steadily downward as did shares ten days or a fortnight ago. The inference is, when prices of shares and bonds are more nearly equalled, bonds will take a sharp turn upward. At that point, in the opinion of some shrewd observers in stock circles, is where the bull movement in gold will be strange, and not at all consistent with like events in the past. It is foreign demand, at least to the extent of the reinvestment of the November bonds held abroad, does not follow the present decline. The shipments of bonds for the last six weeks, though considerable, have not unsettled the London market, which still rules firm—another evidence that the usual demand there is probable, and will probably be the influence to lead to a recovery in prices in both the home and foreign markets.

—The stock market shows rather more buoyancy, apparently chiefly the result of the firmness of the Vanderbilt stocks. It is understood that the terms of consolidation between the New York Central and Hudson River will be announced on Monday; and the expectation has induced a certain amount of buying. New York Central has sold up to 194¾, and Hudson River to 175. Lake shore is strong, having sold at 102½.

The following table, made up from dispatches received by Keech's Stock Reporting Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

October 30, 1869.	10:00	11:15	12:15	1:10	1:30	3:00
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	193	194	193½	193¾	193¾	
Erie	99	99¼	99¼	99¼	99	
Hudson River	174¾	174¾	174	174	174	
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Michigan Central	127	127	127	127	127	
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	91¾	
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
Cleve. and Pitts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Chicago and North W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	
St. Paul	67¾	67	67	67	67	
do preferred	80¾	79¾	80	80	80	
Tol. and Wabash	63½	63	63	63	63	
do preferred	75	75	75	75	75	
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Chicago and Alton	142	142	142	142	142	
do preferred	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Western U. Tel.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Adams Express	57	57	57	57	57	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
American Express	48	48	48	48	48	
United States Ex.	57½	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Merch. Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8½ Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day will enable him to execute orders on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Investments solicited and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 30, 1869.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week has been large. The shipments from the upper end were light, and the quality not equal to that from any of the two previous weeks, and perhaps the largest made this year. The aggregate shipment for the week foot up 6,338 head, against 4,904 head last week, and 4,631 head the previous week. The number sold during the week were the largest of any week during the year—footing up 1,991 head against 1,804 head last week, and 1,811 head the previous week. On Monday but few sales took place, but on Tuesday the market opened out brisk, with pens well filled, and the aggregate daily sales varied but little until the close of the market on Friday evening. Prices were only a shade off from last week. Sales were made on all figures reported, except for bulls, were $4 15 and the highest $7 50, but there were very few sold above $7 ₰ cwt. Last week's range of prices sales made at from $7 50 to $7 87, and but few at over $7 and from that down to $5 35. The sales, with number, weight and price, given below, will convey to all interested a correct account of the market during the past the week. There were but few cattle left over at he close of the market on Saturday. During the week a few head were sold by the head, which not passing directly through the Weighmaster's office, we have no record of them, excepting one lot of 18 head to J. Auli at $85 ₰ head, by Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, and one lot of 21 head, by Holmes & Barnhardt, to W. E. Moore at $45 ₰ head. Bulls may be quoted at from $1 00 up to $3 ₰ head.

HOGS—The run of hogs this week varied but little from last week, but the quality was hardly be reported as good. Good Philadelphia hogs have been rather scarce and have been in brisk demand at $10 80@11 00 ₰ cwt. Fair hogs sold at $10 00@10 50 ₰ cwt., and common yorkers $9 50@9 75 ₰ cwt. The pens at the close were well cleaned out.

SHEEP.—The receipts were nearly as large as last week, as the shipments eastward aggregate 20,471 head, against 20,914 head last week, and 20,810 head the previous week. The sales made during the week were about the same as last week, and there was very little change to note in prices, excepting a trifle off in the common and medium grades. Last week the extreme ranges were from 3@4¾c to 6@6½c, and not many above ic ₰ ₽. Some sales were reported at $1 80@6 00 ₰ head. This week considerable sales of choice were made at 5¼ @5¾ c ₰ cwt., but the general range was from $5 00@6 00 ₰ cwt., and sales by the head at $2 10@2 80. Good choice sheep are always in demand at full prices, whilst the lower grades are a drag in the market, and the general run of late can hardly be classed as only middling.

SHIPMENTS.

From J. H. Grayson we have the following report of shipments East for the week ending October 30th, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	440	3,588	2 016	—
Tuesday	1,502	2,123	3,052	32
Wednesday	1,301	2,021	8,801	15
Thursday	1,486	1,312	5,395	33
Friday	1,721	2,272	6,333	51
Saturday	728	1,663	1,654	22
Total for week	6,938	16,309	26,471	153
For week ending October 23	4,864	18,585	27,914	173
For week ending October 16	4,631	16,842	20,819	248
For week ending October 9	3,692	16,928	15,095	277
For week ending October 2	5,423	14,335	12,677	99

CATTLE SALES.

The following are the daily sales of cattle for the week as recorded on the scale books kept by Washington Lowry, Weighmaster, and by him reported especially for this paper:

The aggregate daily sales were as follows:

Monday, October 25	9
Tuesday, October 26	778
Wednesday October 27	962
Thursday, October 28	1,000
Friday, October 29	502
Saturday, October 30	112
Total for week	3,151
Week ending October 23	1,804
Week ending October 16	1,811
Week ending October 9	2,000
Week ending October 2	2,604

MONDAY, October 25.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. M'Caully	F. Wenrich	5	4,670	7 00
J. H. Bender	A. Goldstein	4	4,100	5 75

TUESDAY, October 26.

Hedges & T.	Hickman	19	19,660	6 50
Hedges & T.	J. W. Lamb	20	20,540	6 50
Hedges & T.	E. Young	19	20,150	6 75
Hedges & T.	Wm. Kelly	18	19,000	6 50
Hedges & T.	Wm. Kelly	18	18,440	5 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Briggs	18	18,250	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Harriell	18	18,250	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wm. Kelly	18	18,000	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Simmons	12	13,210	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Briggs	18	18,250	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Swarr	20	20,680	5 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Rockwell & Co.	18	17,390	6 00
Lynch	Briggs	95	108,960	6 50
Lynch	Danby	18	18,000	6 50
Rhender	H. Todd	65	61,770	6 00
Bender	Wm. Pinkerton	18	19,000	6 00
Bender	Kirk	95	106,080	6 25
Woodward	Mohan	19	19,750	6 50
Stamberg	J. Wall	36	27,960	6 50
Sam'l Rosenthal	Hager	61	57,950	6 00
Hager	Hager	61	57,940	6 00
Mc. Cormack	Mc. Cormack	18	17,910	6 00
Monschan	C. Hoffman	20	17,000	4 50

WEDNESDAY, October 27.

Orr & W.	Weaver	14	14,290	6 40
Orr & W.	Wm. Danby	18	18,000	6 50
Orr & W.	C. Seitz	38	36,430	5 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	Chas. Kelly	18	18,000	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Yoecter & B.	39	38,150	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wm. Kelly	18	18,000	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Briggs	18	18,250	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Swarr	20	20,680	5 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	W. Kelly	74	74,140	6 00
Hedges & T.	Wm. Kelly	18	18,000	6 00
Hedges & T.	J. Landis	18	18,000	6 00
Hedges & T.	P. Duffy	21	21,280	5 75
Hedges & T.	Wm. Kelly	18	17,950	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Miller	18	19,960	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Miller	18	17,910	6 00
Hedges & T.	J. Miller	42	41,040	6 00
Yoecter & B.	Rhea	42	41,220	6 62
Yoecter & B.	Wm. Moore	42	41,220	6 62
Rodgers	Tracy Smith & L.	18	17,910	6 00
Smith & Blue	W. Corbitt	35	35,960	5 75
Smith & Blue	W. Corbitt	35	35,960	5 75
Smith & Blue	H. Todd	44	37,950	6 50
Smith & Blue	Wm. Moore	42	41,220	6 62
Smith & Blue	Gross	35	37,300	6 25
Smith & Blue	W. Gillett	34	34,850	6 12
Orr & W.	H. W. Gillett	34	34,850	6 12
Orr & W.	Landis & H.	18	18,000	6 00

SATURDAY, October 28.

Holmes, L. & Co.	Yoecter & B.	40	38,230	5 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	Yoecter & B.	40	38,230	5 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wm. Kelly	19	19,000	6 00

In the bond market there has been rather more firmness, in sympathy with the rise in gold and the steadiness of bonds at London. There appears to have been some buying to cover "short" sales, which, with the alter movement strengthening prices, has removed one important feature of weakness from the market. Thus far, there has been little buying for the reinvestment of funds, or permanent interest on either domestic or foreign account.

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—The stock market shows rather more buoyancy, apparently chiefly the result of the firmness of the Vanderbilt stocks. It is understood that the terms of consolidation between the New York Central and Hudson River will be announced on Monday; and the expectation has induced a certain amount of buying. New York Central has sold up to 194¾, and Hudson River to 175. Lake shore is strong, having sold at 102½.

The following table, made up from dispatches received by Keech's Stock Reporting Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

October 30, 1869.	10:00 A M	11:15 A M	12:15 P M	1:10 P M	1:30 P M	3:00 P M
New York Central	193	194	193½	193¾	193¾	
Erie	99	99¼	99¼	99¼	99	
Hudson River	174¾	174¾	174	174	174	
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Michigan Central	127	127	127	127	127	
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	91¾	
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
Cleve. and Pitts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Chicago and North W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	
St. Paul	67¾	67	67	67	67	